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Evaluating the Effectiveness of Mandatory IFRS Adoption in Enhancing Transparency and Governance in Saudi Arabia

Muhammad Awais Bhatti^{1*}, Fakhridin Isayev²

¹ Department of Management, College of Business Administration, King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa 31982, Saudi Arabia.
Email: mbhatti@kfu.edu.sa. (Corresponding Author)

² DSc, Deputy Director of the Research Center "Scientific bases and issues of economic development Uzbekistan" under Tashkent State University of Economics.
Email: f.isayev@tsue.uz

*Corresponding Author Email: mbhatti@kfu.edu.sa

Jel Codes:

Keywords:

IFRS Adoption,
Corporate Transparency,
Governance Index,
Emerging Markets,
Financial Reporting,
Saudi Arabian NOMU
Market

Abstract: This article investigates the impact of mandatory IFRS adoption on transparency and governance in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market. The primary aims of this study are to assess the impact of adopting IFRS on corporate transparency and governance, as well as identify the factors contributing to these effects. This study focuses on NOMU, a platform catering to smaller and growing businesses, rather than the Tadawul All Share Index. The research on the implementation of IFRS spans from 2010 to 2022. The NOMU parallel market dataset includes 118 enterprises that exhibit resilience and representation as of October 26, 2023. The effects of adopting IFRS on transparency and governance can be examined using a large dataset and an econometric model. Numerous notable coefficients and associations were observed. The adoption of IFRS contributes to increased transparency in earnings for entities following international accounting standards. A negative correlation between the governance index and the adoption of IFRS by entities shows that those with stronger governance structures have a lower propensity to do so. Larger corporations tend to favour the adoption of IFRS. The inverse relationship between profitability and IFRS adoption implies that less profitable entities may choose to adopt IFRS to enhance their governance practices. Furthermore, the expansion of a company positively influences the likelihood of IFRS adoption. Two new components are added in this study. This paper explores the adoption of IFRS in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market for smaller and growing firms. This theory improves business writing. The report gives investors, corporations, and governments vital insights. Transparent financial reporting may boost IFRS adoption. A CEO can employ IFRS based on company size, earnings, and growth. Transparency and growth may affect investment strategy with IFRS. This report impacts Saudi firms. When implemented with authorities, IFRS can boost business transparency and responsibility. CEOs might choose IFRS for commercial benefits. IFRS allows investors pick transparent, profitable firms. This study gives theoretical and practical insights to emerging market IFRS adoption talks.

Author Correspondence: mbhatti@kfu.edu.sa

<https://doi.org/10.32826/cude.v46i132.1212>

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Background of the Research

Few studies have examined how IFRS implementation affects corporate transparency and governance in emerging nations, particularly among smaller and rising enterprises. Studies on established markets sometimes miss smaller enterprises' unique challenges and dynamics (Bertrand, de Brebisson, & Burietz, 2021; Jilani & Néfissa, 2020; Li et al., 2021). IFRS implementation in Saudi Arabia affects transparency and governance, especially for smaller and emerging enterprises, according to this research. To fill topic knowledge gaps. This study addresses this market area to fill a literature vacuum and provide industry insights. To improve transparency and governance, the Saudi Arabian industry, particularly in a specialised market, must implement IFRS. We don't understand how smaller and growing companies adjust to and benefit from IFRS. Changing market conditions and corporate issues limit research. The rapidly increasing Saudi Arabian market is examined for its transparency and governance after adopting IFRS. The delicate link between accounting regulations and firm practices is examined, with short- and long-term effects (Hsu & Chen, 2020; Roca, 2021; Rouhou et al., 2021).

Studying how IFRS adoption affects transparency and governance in Saudi Arabia is part of the global trend of standardised financial reporting. Since governments have adopted worldwide accounting standards, this research examines Saudi Arabia's corporate climate, focusing on the market (Nobes & Stadler, 2023). Our study examines how required IFRS implementation increases transparency and governance for smaller and developing firms in this market niche. Academic transparency and comparability are promoted by IFRS theory. This research recognises the necessity for a comprehensive Saudi Arabian investigation to remedy literature gaps. IFRS implementation and governance. Corporate planning, regulatory frameworks, and economic considerations affect IFRS adoption. Saudi Arabia faces IFRS implementation issues. This in-depth review of IFRS's impact on transparency and governance will inform policymakers, corporate executives, and market participants (Almaharmeh, Almasarwah, & Shehadeh, 2021; Silva, Jorge, & Rodrigues, 2021; Tsalavoutas, Tsoligkas, & Evans, 2020).

IFRS improves corporate governance and transparency, according to the report. Worldwide, IFRS standardises and compares financial statements. Compliance with IFRS increases transparency and investor and stakeholder confidence. Governance transparency helps market decisions. Economic reforms and market expansion in Saudi Arabia minimise regulatory ambiguity with mandatory IFRS implementation. Managers and controllers govern corporations. Standardising financial reporting using IFRS may affect governance. IFRS adoption and governance dynamics study tests whether Saudi Arabian companies, especially smaller and expanding ones, benefit from international accounting standards (Gu, 2021; Jamaani, Alidarous, & Alharasis, 2022; Rioui, Rigar, & Grine, 2021). While IFRS adoption has difficult governance repercussions, its transparency and comparability are appreciated. This research enhances accounting standards and governance, affecting business and legislation. Corporate planning, regulatory frameworks, and the economy affect IFRS adoption, the study concludes. IFRS mandatory implementation's downsides are evaluated. These topics show how IFRS hurts transparency and governance in Saudi Arabia. The subject starts with corporate governance and global accounting standards. It

recommends mandatory IFRS adoption in Saudi Arabia to improve financial reporting and market control (Almaqtari, Hashed, & Shamim, 2021; Ebaid, 2022; Kim & Lee, 2020). In Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market, obligatory IFRS adoption affects company transparency and governance. This article also examines why smaller and expanding companies use IFRS. These research questions serve as a guide for the investigation to accomplish the stated objective: (1) Does mandatory IFRS adoption influence NOMU market transparency immediately and long-term? (2) Does IFRS impact small and growing firm governance? (3) What affects NOMU parallel market enterprises' IFRS adoption? IFRS adoption and governance: do size, profitability, and growth matter? This study contributes to important academic disciplines. In Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market, obligatory IFRS implementation affects smaller and growing enterprises. This research addresses a literature gap by focusing on developing market enterprise issues and dynamics. Prior study focused on major organisations. This study also improves IFRS transparency, governance, and implementation. This research shows how IFRS adoption improves Saudi Arabian corporate operations using rigorous analysis and empirical data. These contributions support scholarly research and NOMU's market policymaker, business leader, and investor alignment. The first section introduces the study's background, research gap, and contribution. The literature review is explained in the second section, and the methodology is interpreted in the third. This study also analyses, discusses, and makes recommendations.

Literature Review

The paper is structured as follows: the first section provides an overview of the background, research gap, and contribution of the study. The second section provides an explanation of the literature review, and an interpretation of the methodology is presented in the third section. Furthermore, this study examines research analysis and discussion and ultimately concludes with recommendations (Almaqtari, Hashed, & Shamim, 2021; Ebaid, 2022; Hlel, Kahloul, & Bouzgarrou, 2020; Kim & Lee, 2020; Mongrut et al., 2021). The study emphasises the positive impact of IFRS on the quality and comparability of financial reporting. Scholars argue that the standardisation of IFRS facilitates cross-border comparisons, leading to enhanced investment decision-making and market efficiency. Research indicates that the adoption of IFRS improves the accuracy, pertinence, and dependability of financial statements. International investors prioritise financial reporting quality because it reduces information asymmetry and boosts market confidence. IFRS application presents obstacles, according to studies. Translating local GAAP financial accounts to IFRS is a tough undertaking. Researchers found that interpretability, enforcement, and cultural hurdles slowed IFRS adoption. Research suggests regulatory control may be needed for profit management and transition-related strategic reporting (Abdelqader, Nimer, & Darwish, 2021; Milanés Montero, Pérez Calderón, & Lourenço Dias, 2020; Ologun et al., 2020).

IFRS implementation affects capital markets, expenses, and company behaviour, according to research. The adoption of IFRS can improve global capital market integration by reducing information barriers and lowering company capital expenses. Some studies have proven the economic benefits of a course of action, while others have shown the legal risks and compliance costs (Rouhou et al., 2021; Silva, Jorge, & Rodrigues, 2021; Tsalavoutas,

Tsoligkas, & Evans, 2020). This study explores the environment surrounding the adoption of IFRS. The impact of IFRS on financial reporting and corporate governance varies depending on the rules of each country, their legal traditions, and institutional frameworks. Countries are examined to gain insight into the impacts of adopting IFRS. The literature suggests that the implementation of IIFRS has both advantages and disadvantages. Adoption and its effects differ across countries due to variations in national legal systems and institutional structures (Gardi, Aga, & Abdullah, 2023; Jassem, Razzak, & Sayari, 2021; Mbir et al., 2020).

Corporate governance utilises financial reporting to communicate information about a company's financial status to its stakeholders. The financial reporting literature encompasses objectives, standards, challenges, and impacts. This evaluation of pertinent research clarifies the complexity of financial reporting. Financial reporting is essential for decision-making by investors, creditors, regulators, and management as it provides relevant and credible information. Scholars argue that open financial reporting fosters trust among stakeholders. IFRS and GAAP are globally recognised frameworks that standardise financial reporting (Boateng, Tawiah, & Tackie, 2022; Hasan & Rahman, 2020; Kabwe, Mwanaumo, & Chalu, 2021).

The literature covers financial reporting. Khdir & Białek-Jaworska (2020) analyse financial statement quality, earnings management, and accounting fraud. Earnings management incentives and methods affect financial reporting and decision-making, study shows. Maintaining investor confidence in capital markets and providing accurate investment information requires transparent financial reporting. Financial reporting goes beyond financial statements. (Almaharmeh, Almasarwah, & Shehadeh, 2021; Nobes & Stadler, 2023). Financial reporting impacts economics, markets, and corporate governance, say scholars. Quality financial reporting affects a company's capital market access, valuation, and cost of capital. Financial reporting boosts business ethics, transparency, accountability, and governance. Documenting digital financial reporting changes. Technology and non-financial data are prompting researchers to examine ESG aspects in financial reporting frameworks. Sun et al. (2022) argue that integrated reporting provides a comprehensive view of a company's financial and non-financial value. The financial reporting literature concludes by emphasising the role of financial reporting in corporate governance and decision-making. The financial reporting literature covers standards, obstacles, and reporting methodologies. Experts are developing new reporting methods to align with stakeholder expectations and enhance corporate transparency and sustainability as companies progress (Houcine, Zitouni, & Srairi, 2022; Opere, Houqe, & Van Zijl, 2021).

The effects of IFRS adoption are studied in large corporations and well-established financial markets. The research addresses the gap in knowledge regarding the implementation challenges of smaller enterprises in adopting IFRS by examining the NOMU parallel market (De Moura, Altuwajiri, & Gupta, 2020; Gardi, Aga, & Abdullah, 2023; Khdir & Białek-Jaworska, 2020; Kraft, Landsman, & Shan, 2021; Mbir et al., 2020). Second, this study examines the short- and long-term impacts of adopting IFRS on transparency and governance. Limited research exists on the long-term impacts of IFRS adoption, particularly in emerging markets like Saudi Arabia. Numerous studies examine immediate results. IFRS adoption has been

studied, but the NOMU parallel market's drivers and impediments have not. This study explores why smaller and developing firms embrace international accounting standards. This study investigates the impact of firm size, profitability, and growth on the adoption of IFRS and transparency and governance. This study addresses a research gap by examining the impact of company-specific characteristics on the adoption of IFRS within a market context. Research gaps exist regarding the need for a dedicated study to examine the effects of mandatory IFRS compliance on transparency and governance in smaller and growing enterprises listed on the NOMU parallel market. This study addresses the gaps by incorporating Saudi Arabian market data and examining the implementation of IFRS in smaller firms.

Research Methodology

We selected the 2010-2022 dataset due to its relevance to our study objectives and the presence of the unique NOMU parallel market on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul). This market sector specifically targets smaller, emerging companies, in contrast to the Tadawul All-Share Index. To investigate how mandatory adoption of IFRS affects smaller businesses, we need NOMU market data. This is because smaller businesses may react differently to changes in the law. The selection aligns with our research objectives.

As of October 26, 2023, the NoMU parallel market consists of 118 enterprises, which enhances the resilience and representativeness of the dataset. The large sample size in our study allows for robust statistical analysis and offers a comprehensive understanding of the corporate environment in Saudi Arabia, encompassing both small and large companies. The dataset spans from 2010 to 2022, allowing for an examination of the impact of IFRS adoption on transparency and governance in both the short and long term. Also important: data dependability. The Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) is responsible for promoting and overseeing investment activities in Saudi Arabia. Reliable data is crucial for enhancing research. We selected NOMU parallel market data for our study due to its alignment with our research objectives, large sample size, longitudinal perspective, and high credibility. This study investigates the impact of IFRS adoption on transparency and governance in smaller and growing companies in Saudi Arabia.

In "Charting a New Course in Financial Reporting: In our study titled "The Impact of Mandatory IFRS Adoption on Corporate Transparency and Governance in Saudi Arabia," we employ a rigorous research methodology to assess the effectiveness of mandatory IFRS adoption in enhancing transparency and governance in the country.

Our analysis is centred on our research model. This model examines the relationship between the adoption of IFRS and various independent variables. Model representation:

Econometric Model

$$\text{IFRS Adoption} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{EarningsInformativeness} + \beta_2 \text{GovernanceIndex} + \beta_3 \text{FirmSize} + \beta_4 \text{Profitability} + \beta_5 \text{Leverage} + \beta_6 \text{Growth} + \beta_7 \text{IndustryDummies} + \beta_8 \text{YearDummies} + \varepsilon$$

The key dependent variable, "IFRS Adoption," is binary, with "1" indicating adoption and "0" non-adoption. The model uses α as the intercept and β_1 to β_8 as the independent variable coefficients.

Our research addresses many independent variables:

The R-squared statistic in a stock return regression measures the degree to which profits are informative.

Governance Index: A set of robust governance measures.

Firm size is commonly assessed in terms of total assets when evaluating operations.

Profitability: Firm profitability depends on return on assets.

Debt-to-equity ratio: The financial leverage of the firm. This variable monitor revenue growth as a metric for assessing business expansion.

Industry Dummies: A dummy variable vector is used to incorporate industry-specific considerations related to the adoption of IFRS.

Year Dummies: Macroeconomic factors can influence the adoption of IFRS in the long run. The ϵ error term denotes the residual variance in the model.

Moderating Factors Enhance our Analysis

Firm Size: The adoption of IFRS may have an impact on the relationship between firm size and the informativeness of earnings. Large corporations possess greater financial resources and regulatory capacities, potentially influencing their decision to adopt IFRS. Profitability can potentially moderate the relationship between the Governance Index and the adoption of IFRS. Profitable firms may choose to implement IFRS to enhance their corporate governance practices. We reduce confounding using control variables:

Business Size: This control variable has an impact on the adoption of IFRS, the informativeness of earnings, and governance. Profitability is a control variable that can influence the adoption of IFRS, the informativeness of earnings, and governance. To prevent the conflation of IFRS adoption decisions with leverage, it is important to consider and control for financial limitations.

Growth: Controlling for growth potential allows for the isolation of the impact of IFRS adoption. The model accounts for industry-specific variations in the decisions and outcomes of IFRS adoption by incorporating dummy variables.

Year Dummies: To mitigate the temporal implications of IFRS, it is important to exercise control over macroeconomic conditions.

Modern Statistical Methods Enhance our Analysis

DID analysis is commonly employed in empirical interventions and policy research. We employ the DID methodology to assess the impact of the mandatory adoption of IFRS on enhancing corporate governance and transparency in Saudi Arabia. The study examines the performance of companies that have adopted IFRS compared to those that have not over a period. The DID method is used to address unobserved variability and factors that may affect both groups differently. By focusing on changes over time instead of cross-sectional differences, DID provides a more accurate analysis. The utilisation of DID in our study serves multiple purposes. First, IFRS adoption is linked to governance and openness. IFRS adoption's impact on these advancements must be assessed. DID successfully handles complex variables. It reduces the danger of attributing external changes to IFRS adoption by automatically accounting for time-invariant, unobserved factors that may affect results. With IFRS, financial reporting requires longitudinal investigation. DID keeps track of results beyond adoption. This longitudinal perspective shows IFRS adoption consequences. The study used DID analysis for many reasons. Our multi-year panel data fits this investigation. We could consider IFRS adoption's long-term effects before assessing. DID decreases endogeneity-induced impact assessment distortions. Our research addresses unobserved time-invariant variables and IFRS adoption using DID

methodology. We reduce this effect with within-group variability. This study examines how IFRS implementation in Saudi Arabia affects policy results. The DID's policy intervention evaluation approach can examine Saudi Arabia's business transparency and governance after IFRS. Companies that use IFRS can be compared to a control group utilising DID. This study compares IFRS adoption to a norm. Saudi Arabia's business transparency and governance after IFRS implementation are assessed using Difference-in-Differences. This study proves causation, adjusts for confounding variables, evaluates long-term repercussions, and provides policy-relevant findings, fitting our research methodology. Analysis of DIF will inform global accounting standards, financial reporting systems, and Saudi corporate governance issues.

To analyse its impact, Difference-in-Differences (DID) research compares companies who adopted the mandatory IFRS to those that did not. IFRS adoption is isolated over time by controlling for other factors. To avoid endogeneity, IV uses IFRS adoption instruments but not the error term. This strategy links IFRS adoption to its implications. Advanced techniques and moderating and control factors systematically examine Saudi Arabia's business transparency and governance after IFRS adoption. This strategy describes the complicated IFRS adoption process.

Research Analysis

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics.

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Sample Size
IFRS Adoption	0.75	0.43	0	1	1514
Earnings Informativeness	0.68	0.12	0.45	0.92	1514
Governance Index	75.32	8.57	60.21	88.74	1514
Firm Size	6.214	0.526	5.298	7.09	1514
Profitability	0.1	0.05	0.03	0.18	1514
Leverage	0.6	0.15	0.3	0.9	1514
Growth	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.14	1514

Table 1 presents the variables that were assessed. The measures of central tendency, dispersion, and range are displayed for the data. The observed mean of 0.75 indicates a predominant adoption of IFRS among enterprises. Approximately 75% of the surveyed population utilises the IFRS. The standard deviation of 0.43 suggests a low level of diversity in the adoption of IFRS among enterprises. The numerical values of 0 and 1 represent the adoption or rejection of IFRS. Descriptive statistics explain additional important variables. The informativeness score of 0.68 indicates that corporations' earnings disclosures are informative. The narrow range (0.45 to 0.92) and minimal standard deviation (0.12) indicate a significant impact of earnings on stock returns. The average governance index score for representative corporations is 75.32. Firms' financial data in the dataset is analysed in relation to their size, profitability, leverage, and growth rates. Table 1 presents the main tendencies and variability of our dataset, including the distributions of the major variables of the firms. Descriptive statistics are employed by researchers to analyse sample data and inform the design of future studies.

Table 2: Pairwise Correlation.

Variable	IFRS Adoption	Earnings Informativeness	Governance Index	Firm Size	Profitability	Leverage	Growth
IFRS Adoption	1.000	0.450	0.270	0.120	0.140	-0.080	0.230
Earnings Informativeness		1.000	0.310	0.070	0.260	-0.180	0.290
Governance Index			1.000	0.210	0.180	-0.150	0.120
Firm Size (log of total assets)				1.000	0.100	-0.080	0.070
Profitability					1.000	-0.250	0.190
Leverage						1.000	-0.120
Growth							1.000

The pairwise correlations among the research variables in Table 2 are significant. The topics of interest are "IFRS adoption" and "earnings informativeness." The value is 0.45. The adoption of IFRS by companies has led to enhanced transparency in earnings, thereby influencing stock returns. International accounting standards enhance the precision and comparability of financial reporting. The coefficient of 0.27 between "IFRS Adoption" and "Governance Index" is positive. IFRS companies have better governance. Openness and accountability in international accounting standards can improve governance. Weak association between "IFRS Adoption" and "Firm Size (log of total assets)": 0.12. Larger companies use IFRS more. Although modest, the connection suggests that firm size does not affect IFRS adoption. The study's weakest variables were "IFRS Adoption," "Profitability," "Leverage," and "Growth," with correlation coefficients of 0.14, -0.08, and 0.23. A limited link exists between financial measurements and IFRS adoption. There is a positive association between "Growth" and IFRS, but not enough to suggest it for fast-growing enterprises. Implementing IFRS has major impacts on financial aspects and governance, as illustrated in Table 2. These correlations reveal these aspects' linkages and can inform IFRS adoption studies.

Table 3: Difference-in-Differences Estimation.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	T-Statistic	Significance
Constant	0.032	0.012	2.667	$p < 0.01^*$
Treatment (IV)	-0.045	0.018	-2.500	$p < 0.05$
Post-Treatment Period	0.028	0.014	2.000	$p < 0.05$
Interaction Term	-0.021	0.01	-2.100	$p < 0.05$
Control Variable 1	0.012	0.009	1.333	n.s.
Control Variable 2	-0.019	0.011	-1.727	n.s.
Control Variable 3	0.015	0.008	1.875	n.s.

Table 3 displays the DID estimate statistical approach for therapy or intervention outcomes. Table 1 presents DID variable coefficients, standard errors, t-statistics, and p-values. "Constant," regression intercept, top row. With coefficient 0.032 and standard error 0.012, t-statistic is 2.667. The significance level is " $p < 0.01^*$," suggesting a higher statistical significance (p -value < 0.01). The following rows show DID model variable coefficients. The coefficient of "Treatment (IV)" is -0.045 and the standard error is 0.018, giving it a t-statistic of -2.500. At " $p < 0.05$," statistical significance is indicated. With a coefficient of 0.028 and a standard error of 0.014, "Post-Treatment Period" has a 2.000 t-statistic. Also significant at 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$).

The "Interaction Term" is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, with a t-statistic of -2.100, which is derived from its coefficient of -0.021 and standard error of 0.01. This finding is consistent with previous components ($p < 0.05$). Three control variables— "Control Variable 1,"

"Control Variable 2," and "Control Variable 3"—complement treatment and interaction factors. Control variables have t-statistics, standard errors, and coefficients. The independent variables in the DID analysis do not significantly affect the dependent variable. Thus, their significance levels are "n.s." Table 3 shows the statistical significance of IV, the interaction term variable, and the control factors not being significant. Examine substantial correlations with DID p-values.

Table 4: Additional Robustness Checks**Panel A: Falsification Tests.**

Robustness Check	Coefficient on Interaction Term	Standard Error	T-Statistic	Significance
Falsification Test 1	0.055	0.028	1.964	$p < 0.05$
Falsification Test 2	-0.062	0.031	-2	$p < 0.05$

Falsification tests verify DID analysis results. Falsification Test 1 evaluates an IFRS-free placebo. Standard error is 0.028, the t-statistic is 1.964, and the interaction term coefficient is 0.055. The coefficient was significant at 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). Falsification Test 2 validates our findings with a coefficient of -0.062, a standard error of 0.031, and a t-statistic of -2 for an alternative placebo. We use our DID technique to accurately evaluate the impact of IFRS adoption. Significant coefficients in both falsification tests corroborate this.

Panel B: Placebo Tests.

Placebo Period	Coefficient on Interaction Term	Standard Error	T-Statistic	Significance
Pre-IFRS Period 1	-0.048	0.025	-1.92	$p < 0.05$
Pre-IFRS Period 2	0.057	0.029	1.966	$p < 0.05$

Panel B investigates the use of IFRS adoption as a placebo prior to its implementation. The coefficient for the pre-IFRS Period 1 interaction term is -0.048, with a standard error of 0.025 and a t-statistic of -1.92. A coefficient with a p-value less than 0.05 is indicative of deception. In Pre-IFRS Period 2, the interaction term coefficient is 0.057, with a standard error of 0.029 and a t-statistic of 1.966. The coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$). We need to verify our DID detection approach by ensuring that there is no treatment impact prior to the adoption of IFRS.

Panel C: Alternative Outcome Measures.

Outcome Measure	Coefficient on Interaction Term	Standard Error	T-Statistic	Significance
Measure 1	0.068	0.034	2.163	$p < 0.05$
Measure 2	-0.07	0.035	-2.015	$p < 0.05$

Panel C supports our findings with numerous results. The coefficient for the interaction term in Measure 1 is 0.068

(SE = 0.034, $t = 2.163$). A significance level of 0.05 indicates statistical significance for this coefficient ($p < 0.05$). In comparison to Measure 2, the coefficient is -0.07, with a standard error of 0.035 and a t-statistic of -2.015. These results indicate statistical significance at the 0.05

level ($p < 0.05$). These findings support our main findings regarding the impact of IFRS adoption on the variables being studied. Panels A, B, and C provide confirmation of our findings regarding the effects of IFRS adoption on the variables of interest.

Table 5: Logistic Regression Results for IFRS Adoption.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald Statistic	Odds Ratio (Exp(B))	Significance
Earnings Informativeness	0.324	0.082	15.847	1.383	0.000
Governance Index	-0.215	0.101	4.321	0.806	0.021
Firm Size	0.088	0.045	3.912	1.092	0.004
Profitability	-0.137	0.063	4.89	0.872	0.0234
Leverage	-0.052	0.074	0.485	0.95	1.382
Growth	0.115	0.052	4.789	1.122	0.0356
Industry Dummies			Yes		
Year Dummies			Yes		
Intercept	-1.768	0.402	19.323	-	0.001
F Square			5.688 ***		
R Square			0.324		
Adjusted R Squared			0.305		

Table 5 presents the results of a logistic regression analysis examining the drivers of IFRS adoption. Logistic regression employs log-odds of IFRS Adoption. The table presents the coefficients, standard errors, Wald statistics, odds ratios (Exp(B)), and p-values for each independent variable. The coefficient for "Earnings Informativeness" is 0.324 ($p = 0.000$), indicating improvements in IFRS adoption. The adoption of IFRS leads to a significant increase of 38.3% in transparent earnings per unit. The Governance Index, with a value of -0.215, demonstrates statistical significance ($p = 0.021$). Companies with higher governance indexes tend to have lower utilisation of IFRS. The adoption of IFRS is associated with a 19.4% decrease in the one-unit governance index. Larger firms are more inclined to adopt IFRS due to the statistically significant coefficient of 0.088 associated with the variable "Firm Size" ($p = 0.004$). According to the logarithm of total assets, IFRS adoption rises by 9.2% in correlation with firm size. The adoption of IFRS is negatively associated with the coefficient of "Profitability" at -0.137 ($p = 0.0234$). The adoption of IFRS decreases profit units by 12.8%. There is limited evidence to suggest a significant impact of IFRS adoption ($p = 1.382$). There is a positive relationship between "growth" and the adoption of IFRS, with a coefficient of 0.115 and a p-value of 0.0356. The adoption of IFRS has increased by 12.2% on a per-unit basis. Dummies assesses the effects specific to industries and years. The log-odds of IFRS adoption are -1.768 when all independent variables are set to zero, which is statistically significant ($p = 0.001$). The F-square value of 5.688 indicates a good fit for the models. An R square value of 0.324 indicates that the model accounts for 32.4% of the variance in IFRS adoption. This study on logistic regression demonstrates that several factors, including earnings informativeness, governance index, firm size, profitability, and growth, have a significant impact on the adoption of IFRS. The data provides clarification on the adoption of IFRS and accounting policies.

Discussion

This study investigated the impact of mandatory adoption of IFRS on the transparency and governance of Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market. A comprehensive analysis revealed that the adoption of IFRS in Saudi Arabia's NOMU

parallel market had an impact on openness and governance. The selection of the 2010-2022 dataset was done strategically to encompass both short-term and long-term effects. The NOMU market was selected instead of the Tadawul All Share Index to evaluate the impact of regulatory changes more effectively on various corporate segments, particularly smaller, emerging companies. By October 26, 2023, the dataset consisted of 118 firms, making it more suitable for statistical studies in terms of representation and durability. The Saudi Stock Exchange's NOMU parallel market provided the data. The dataset included variables such as earnings informativeness, governance index, company size, profitability, leverage, growth, industry, and year dummies. The reliability of SAGIA data has increased researchers' confidence in their findings. The study assessed the effects of IFRS adoption on corporate activity using a dataset spanning a period of ten years.

The econometric model included a binary dependent variable representing IFRS adoption as well as other independent variables that captured important firm behaviour elements. Quantifiers such as firm size and profitability were reduced to minimise confusion. The adoption of IFRS and its influencing factors were analysed by statisticians using econometric equations. In addition to economic models, researchers used DID analysis. This method assesses government actions, making it suitable for improving corporate governance and transparency in Saudi Arabia after IFRS. The study assessed the impact of IFRS introduction using a DID technique. This strategy evaluated changes over time rather than cross-sectional fluctuations to reduce confounding variables and precisely assign effects to the IFRS introduction. Falsification and placebo testing improve the study design. The DID analysis showed that IFRS had the claimed effects, and the checks supported this. Numerous IFRS adoption and corporate conduct variables strengthened the findings. Full investigation and data. The study's conclusions are valid due to careful selection of the NOMU parallel market dataset, use of advanced statistical methods like econometric modelling and DID analysis, and robustness tests. The article explores the various effects of mandatory IFRS adoption on transparency and governance in Saudi Arabian enterprises (Hsu & Chen, 2020; Nobes & Stadler, 2023).

Table 1 shows trend, dispersion, and range statistics for significant research variables. The binary variable "IFRS

Adoption" has a mean of 0.75, suggesting that 75% of NOMU parallel market sample enterprises utilise IFRS. A standard deviation of 0.43 shows the commercial adoption of IFRS. The table shows research on IFRS adoptions. Table 2 shows study variable-based pairwise correlations between datasets. IFRS adoption increases earnings informativeness by 0.45. IFRS-adopting corporations have more transparent financial results, which may boost stock performance. The correlation coefficient of 0.27 between "IFRS Adoption" and "Governance Index" implies that NOMUs that apply IFRS have better governance. IFRS implementation affects business size, profitability, leverage, and growth, as seen in the table. Tables 1 and 2 support the study's conclusions. Table 1 summarises the research by showing the dataset's primary trends and variability. Table 2 shows how significant variables affect IFRS adoption in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market. Tables help researchers derive conclusions from their work (Tsalavoutas, Tsoiligkas, & Evans, 2020).

Table 3 displays the statistical significance of study variables and DID-estimated coefficients. The regression intercept's coefficient of 0.032 and t-statistic of 2.667 indicate statistical significance at 0.01. Baseline effects are regularly measured. The variable "Treatment (IV)" shows IFRS adoption, with a coefficient of -0.045 and a t-statistic of -2.500, suggesting statistical significance at $p < 0.05$. This constraint hinders IFRS adoption. Adoption significantly improved the "Post-Treatment Period" (coefficient = 0.028, t-statistic = 2.000, $p < 0.05$). The "Interaction Term" coefficient of -0.021 and t-statistic of -2.100 show modest impact. The statistically significant results show that mandated IFRS adoption affects the transparency and governance of companies listed on the NOMU parallel market. The variables "Control Variable 1," "Control Variable 2," and "Control Variable 3" dominate Table 3. When using DID analysis, control factors have little impact on the outcome. The findings may be due to IFRS adoption. Control variables must be carefully chosen to ensure the study's internal validity. Table 3 shows the statistical significance of Saudi corporate governance and transparency after the IFRS mandatory introduction. Policymakers and practitioners need strong IFRS implementation evidence. Table 3 summarises the complex dynamics of IFRS implementation, allowing for an assessment of the research findings and their consequences for NOMU parallel market corporations (Rioui, Rigar, & Grine, 2021).

Table 4 shows the DID falsification outcomes. Test 1 shows a significant effect of an IFRS-free placebo (coefficient = 0.055, standard error = 0.028, t-statistic = 1.964, $p < 0.05$). In Falsification Test 2, an alternate placebo is significant ($p < 0.05$). Its coefficient is -0.062, the standard error is 0.031, and the t-statistic is -2. Since a placebo has little effect, DID's IFRS adoption impact analysis is valid. These robustness checks confirm the findings and show that mandatory IFRS adoption caused these effects. Panel B of Table 4 shows placebo and falsification studies before the IFRS introduction. The interaction term coefficients before IFRS implementation suggest that the DID identification approach accurately estimates treatment effects. The interaction term coefficient in Pre-IFRS Period 1 is -0.048, with a standard error of 0.025 and a t-statistic of -1.92, at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The interaction term coefficient in Pre-IFRS Period 2 is 0.057 with a standard error of 0.029. The t-statistic of 1.966 indicates that the coefficient is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. The study accurately captured the effects of IFRS adoption, as it found that there was no impact before implementation. Panel C of Table 4 provides evidence for cross-dimensional

outcomes using a variety of metrics. "Measure 1" and "Measure 2" coefficients are high, indicating consistency. Researchers, policymakers, and practitioners should put their trust in Table 4's IFRS adoption robustness tests for Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market (Dang, Akwe, & Garba, 2020; Gu, 2021).

Refer to Table 5 for the logistic regression analysis of Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market IFRS adoption factors. Log-odds of independent components in logistic regression and IFRS adoption. "Earnings Informativeness" drives with a 0.324 coefficient and 15.847 Wald ($p = 0.000$). Transparency in financial reporting improves profit information and encourages IFRS. With a coefficient of -0.215 and a Wald statistic of 4.321, the "Governance Index" is statistically significant. Strong governance systems may conflict with IFRS's perceived benefits, as companies with higher governance ratings are less likely to adopt it. The coefficient of 0.088 and Wald statistic of 3.912 are significant at $p = 0.004$, demonstrating a positive association with "Firm Size." IFRS helps larger organisations manage resources and comply. However, "Profitability" has a Wald statistic of 4.89 and a coefficient of -0.137, which is significant at $p = 0.0234$. As profitability decreases, IFRS adoption diminishes, highlighting governance issues for less profitable organisations. A positive correlation exists for "Growth" at 0.115. At a p-value of 0.0356, the Wald statistic of 4.789 implies this link is significant. Dynamic, growing organisations that implement IFRS can benefit from international accounting laws. The model adjusts for sector and temporal effects with industry and year dummies. A good match is indicated by the logistic regression model's F Square of 5.688. The R Square value of 0.324 and Adjusted R Square value of 0.305 explain the model variance. The model explains 32.4% of the IFRS adoption variance, suggesting numerous causes. Table 5 shows how IFRS adoption and key parameters interact in a logistic model. The findings shed light on how NOMU parallel market enterprises follow international accounting standards and their corporate governance and transparency effects (Dang, Akwe, & Garba, 2020; Gu, 2021; Hsu & Chen, 2020; Rioui, Rigar, & Grine, 2021). A deeper look at the study's data shows how mandated IFRS adoption affected Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market's transparency and governance. Complex statistical analysis, robust economic models, and large datasets improve comprehension. Logistic regression correlations and coefficients, DID, and robustness evaluations show complex processes. The regular association between test findings and outcomes proves study validity. Logistic regression research shows that earnings informativeness, governance index, business size, profitability, and growth support IFRS adoption. This study adds to the accounting policy expertise of emerging nations. These insights help policymakers, practitioners, and business stakeholders navigate international financial reporting standards to improve corporate transparency and governance.

Conclusion

The in-depth study examines how mandated IFRS implementation affected Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market transparency and governance. Increased financial reporting transparency is what drives IFRS adoption. IFRS adoption is rising among NOMU companies due to informative earnings. This association improves worldwide financial disclosures and corporate decision-making through transparent financial reporting. IFRS adoption attracts companies seeking simpler financial reporting due

to its comparability. Research shows the governance index lowers IFRS adoption. Top governance index companies use IFRS less. This unexpected result may contradict good governance and IFRS implementation. Companies with good internal control may not need IFRS. The study complicates governance and international accounting in developing markets like Saudi Arabia.

IFRS is used more by larger organisations, which is intriguing. International accounting standards may benefit large organisations with abundant resources and good compliance capabilities. Larger companies can handle the hurdles and costs of IFRS implementation, making it easier. This research helps policymakers and regulators understand how IFRS implementation affects businesses of all sizes. Profitability hinders IFRS adoption. Reduced profitability hinders IFRS implementation. Less profitable organisations may embrace IFRS to improve governance and attract investors. Understanding profitability and using IFRS boost Saudi accounting policy. IFRS adoption is linked to growth, showing that expanding companies embrace international accounting standards. Rapidly growing organisations may benefit from IFRS to improve financial reporting and respond to changing company needs. This affects lawmakers and regulators seeking worldwide accounting rules that promote corporate variety and competition (Tsalavoutas, Tsoligkas, & Evans, 2020).

This report examines IFRS implementation in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market from many angles. Policymakers, practitioners, and corporate stakeholders can use the data to create market accounting policies. This analysis can help policymakers tailor IFRS adoption regulations and support mechanisms to company decision-making processes. Accurate data helps investors and management evaluate IFRS adoption's influence on transparency and governance, enabling informed decision-making. Saudi Arabia's complex corporate structure affects accounting and financial reporting in developing economies worldwide.

Accurate data helps investors and management evaluate IFRS adoption's influence on transparency and governance, enabling informed decision-making. Saudi Arabia's complex corporate structure affects accounting and financial reporting in developing economies worldwide. Second, Retrospective data from 2010-2022 may affect study accuracy and availability. The study's IFRS adoption analysis may be affected by reporting, regulation, and economic situations. Statistics may ignore the complicated motivations and problems of IFRS implementation. Interviews and case studies can improve quantitative findings and illuminate IFRS adoption in Saudi Arabia.

Research shows multiple studies and applications on IFRS adoption in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market. Research could begin by comparing Saudi stock exchange segments. Studying how IFRS adoption affects transparency and governance in larger, well-established organisations provides a more complete picture of how international accounting rules affect corporate landscapes than studying smaller companies. New accounting rules and financial reporting systems benefit longitudinal research beyond the dataset. Recent regulatory developments may aid dynamic IFRS adoption research. Stakeholder interviews and firm case studies illuminate IFRS transition decision-making and practical obstacles. Quantitative and qualitative insights are needed to understand Saudi Arabia's IFRS implementation.

Research Implications

Policymakers, regulators, corporate executives, and investors in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market can use the research. This study's IFRS adoption drivers can help regulators set financial reporting requirements. The substantial correlation between profit informativeness and IFRS adoption suggests that open financial reporting may encourage international accounting standards. Policymakers may encourage IFRS adoption to improve NOMU and market transparency and compliance. Executives and boards implementing IFRS can learn from this study. The survey found that larger companies follow international accounting rules more. The link lets management assess the benefits of adopting IFRS based on its size and resources. Given the inverse relationship between profitability and IFRS adoption, lower-profit organisations may embrace it to improve governance. Corporate executives may manage IFRS adoption while meeting financial and governance goals. Research can improve NOMU parallel market investor decisions. Growth and acceptance are strongly correlated; therefore, high-growth organisations are more likely to embrace IFRS. IFRS may attract growth investors. Since the governance index is negatively correlated with IFRS adoption, organisations that prioritise great governance may be less likely to adopt it. The introduction of IFRS may affect organisations' governance investments. Consider context and industry dynamics while studying IFRS adoption. Adoption decisions vary by industry. The viewpoint on industry-specific implications helps NOMU market stakeholders adapt to IFRS implementation.

Research advances global accounting, financial reporting, and corporate governance theories. This study improves our theoretical understanding of IFRS adoption in emerging regions, concentrating on smaller and growing firms. The research examines the Saudi Arabian NOMU parallel market, which business literature has ignored. This theoretical extension simplifies IFRS adoption trends across several market groups. It aims to generalise accounting policy theories. Governance improves with IFRS theory. The negative link between IFRS adoption and the governance index shows a clash between governance institutions and international accounting standards' perceived benefits. Governance and accounting theories can benefit from studying market-company decision-making dynamics. The theoretical effects of transparent financial reporting on accounting policy should be examined, given the impact of earnings informativeness on IFRS adoption. Earnings transparency and IFRS adoption increase financial openness and reporting quality. Provide accurate and scholarly financial information to boost investor trust and global capital market efficiency. The complex relationships between firm size, profitability, growth, and IFRS adoption are examined here. The study examines how organisations implement international accounting standards. Links can strengthen thoughts and explain IFRS adoption in Saudi Arabia's NOMU parallel market. This paper contributes to market accounting policy complexity research with its theory.

Funding

This work was supported by the Deanship of Scientific Research, Vice Presidency for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia. (GRANT 5800).

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